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The "STONEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st Mar. On the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and

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The motion having been put, it was carried.

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presented by Dr. Leichhardt were held; and in concluding with the prayer of the petition, the Council would, as had before been said, be meeting the wishes of the colonists at large. The honorable member from Miller's Point had expressed regret that this triumph had not been the result of a more general meeting, at least a British subject; but it was to him that we had here a highly distinguished man of science who had successfully carried out instances of the kind, and was a foreigner, the thanks of the colony were due to Dr. Leichhardt for the important services he had rendered to it; and at the same time Dr. Leichhardt had earned a proud distinction on his own country by his exertions in it. He had said that this was not the only instance of a foreigner distinguishing himself in discoveries in this part of the British Empire, and especially to Count Strelzki whose works had recently attracted much attention in Europe. The discoveries made by Dr. Leichhardt were of vast importance; before we sought to our knowledge a country before unknown, and which he thought or might not, but from all the accounts they had, it would prove most valuable. The modesty of the account which Dr. Leichhardt had given, difficulties he met with, the concealment of the results, he thought were all the more to be held. And now he would refer to our point more, and that was as to the fund which Dr. Leichhardt had proposed to be remunerated. He was fully of opinion that the remuneration should come from the Land Fund (hear, hear) and he was happy to be able to tell his Excellency the Governor was prepared to assent to it. (Hear, hear, hear, hear,) the sum proposed as to Dr. Leichhardt and his party. He was not aware, however, that any material alteration was necessary in the address; it was not required that he should show the amount on the estimates, but in other respects the address might stand as a record of the opinion of the Council, of the merits of Dr. Leichhardt. He would now refer to the other who had fallen from the Colonial Secretary, the man who had been as a good precedent to place such an Address as that proposed on the records of the Council, and that was Mr. McKenzie. It would be admitting that this was not positively a precedent, but that it was a precedent, while the Government said, and said properly, that the reward should come out of the Land Fund, and that it was willing to pay it. The Colonial Secretary's speech did not mend the matter; for although he had said that the Address should remain merely as a record of the estimation in which Dr. Leichhardt was held by the Council, the precedent would be that the motion should be simply that thanks be given by the Council to Dr. Leichhardt, or he should be prepared to move the present resolution.

Mr. BRISTON took the leave of the question.

Mr. ROBINSON concurred in all that had fallen from previous speakers as to the merits of the Address, but he wished to call the attention of the House to a matter not mentioned in the Address, namely, the meritorious conduct of the Captain of the *Heroine*, who at considerable inconvenience to his party at Port Essington and Dr. Leichhardt and to Sydney. He did think that Captain McKenzie was entitled to some reward, that to suffer and not, at all events, be allowed to suffer and not be rewarded. Dr. Leichhardt he would only say that he had contributed his mite when that gentleman set out on his expedition, although like others he became weary, and Dr. Leichhardt was going to his grave, and would never have received the result had been different—and the services he had rendered would not be too highly rewarded by the amount which it was proposed to be given to him, in addition to the amount already raised out of the Land Fund.

Dr. LANG said, that although he was always ready to support the economical views of other honorable members, he thought the Address was a most judicious one. In the general run of cases which were brought under their notice—and such service as had been rendered by Dr. Leichhardt could not, he thought, be too highly rewarded. He instanced the case of a lieut. who had explored a river which recently traced a river in Northern Siberia, until it emptied itself in the Frozen Ocean, advancing a little further in geogra. He had said nothing about the services of him; when he returned to St. Petersburg, although the importance of his achievement, the dangers he surmounted, were not for an instant to be compared with the preceding, yet he was rewarded by the whole population of the Russian capital, and a magnificent entertainment was prepared to welcome him. The same was done in the frozen regions of the north, and he thought it would do honour to Dr. Leichhardt. He agreed that the money should come from the Land Fund; a new province of unknown extent had been discovered, and he thought the possessions of the British Crown by Dr. Leichhardt. He concurred also in what had fallen from the honorable member for Melbourne that the captain of the *Heroine* should not go unrecognized, and he thought that the Government should think that the people of this colony had done more in coming forward as they had done, and subscribing £1250 in so short a time, to raise the remuneration of the colony than any thing that had been done by any other colony.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that the circumstances out of which this motion arose were peculiar, and he did not know that he should be asked to consider a case of the kind. He thought the money should be given from the general revenue. He did not think either that the address would be very dangerous as a precedent, even though allowed to be recorded, rather than what had been stated, for there must be another such achievement before the precedent could do any harm. But after what had been stated, he did not think it would be well that the Address should be recorded in the House, and that they, for far other purposes, it might be used against them; they might be told that they, who were guardians of the public money, had actually granted a vote of money, not to the Government, but to the Land Fund, and that the Government would still receive £1000 of the public money, when the Government was willing to give it out of the Land Fund. He would suggest that it should be recorded in the House, and be opened for them. He should have no objection to mark the admiration of Dr. Leichhardt in the highest possible way. He should be glad that Dr. Leichhardt should receive £1000 from the Land Fund, and he thought that this House should confer some mark of honour on Dr. Leichhardt; but why, he asked, should not that be the highest honour that this House could confer, if you would mark the services of Dr. Leichhardt, and he thought that they might be concluded by suggesting various alterations in the motion.

Mr. COWPER asked the permission of the House to withdraw the motion altogether for the present, and he thought that it might be brought forward for a vote of thanks to be given to Dr. Leichhardt in the way suggested by the honorable and learned member for Cumberland. He had considered the subject, and he thought that it would be better to withdraw the motion.

Leave having been obtained, the motion was withdrawn.

THE HEW CONGREGATION.

Mr. GENTWORTH moved, that the petition from the Hebrew Congregation of the city of Sydney, presented by him on the 2nd instant, be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

INSOLVENCY STATISTICS.

Dr. LANG, in rising to move the resolution which stood upon the paper in his name, would state the reasons which had induced him to do that course, and he thought that the statistics should be placed in the possession of the Council, as they referred to a most interesting, though calamitous, period in the history of the colony, and that the statistics of the years from these disasters which had long depressed it, still he did think it would be of

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was to make the truth no justification of a libel, if that truth was not useful to the public. And this he thought a very salutary provision. Why should the truth be spoken for the public, and published without some benefit to the public? He thought that he would should they have papers such as the *Saturday* were in the colony, and which abounded at home, raking up the faults and frailties of individuals, and extorting money, and to shock the decorum and the good order and society of the community. There was no doubt that the *Saturday* had been the instrument by which money had been extorted from many of the public, and that he was not a secret of their private life unveiled. The unworthy editor of that abominable publication had availed himself of this scandalous means of getting money, and it was the feeling against him in consequence of this, that he was in judgment, he was unable to obtain the assistance of counsel to speak for him, no member of the bar being found to accept the degraded office of defending him. It was another curious anomaly that while this provision was admitted under an indictment for libel, it was altogether rejected in the Committee on actions. Another suggestion of the Committee was, that the Attorney-General should lie for a faithful report of any Legislative or Judicial proceedings, whether preliminary or final, provided such report contained nothing of a defamatory or seditious tendency. In Parliament, and in the House of Commons, the witnesses, the counsel employed, were privileged to say anything by way of necessity of the case; but the moment a report of the proceedings was made, and the press, the publishers became liable for it. The newspapers all over the empire at present reported those proceeding at their own hazard. The Committee thought that if the House were liable to be brought up to the Bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and even subjected to the payment of enormous fines. Such things had occurred within their memory. He thought that the Attorney-General was to do away with this absurdity. The clause, however, was rejected by both Lords and Commons as interfering with their privilege. He thought, however, should propose a clause in Committee, some of which he had proposed in Parliament, and by which he thought the objection to this principle would be obviated. There was also another recommendation of the Committee, which he did not adopt, and perhaps it was not necessary, which was, that the bonds entered into by newspaper proprietors should be conditioned, that they should not seek to pay the cost of any one who should sue them, and that they should against him. This clause was thought necessary to prevent people entirely worthless both in character and in pocket from starting newspapers, and thus doing mischief. He thought a worthless fellow like Johnson, who had existed, would proceed against for libel because he was not worth powder and shot, could not have been permitted so long to continue his career in the colony. He thought that the Attorney-General should be empowered to sue the subject of such a clause was provided for in an existing Act, and there was a something like it here. But the difficulty was, it was possible to sue upon the bond, and the bond itself was not forthcoming. He should therefore propose a clause to assign the bond over to the injured party. It was true that the clause was not necessary, as it would not be frequent, for the proprietors of the established and respectable newspapers had necessarily so large an amount of capital involved in the business, that they at once satisfied the judgment of the public. But he thought that for the respectable portion of the press that this clause was necessary, in order that after a newspaper had vanished, its securities might be taken up by the aggrieved party. He hoped the House would therefore not delay in voting the second reading of the Bill, but when they went into Committee, adopt the four clauses which had been suggested by the Committee of the House, and which he had recommended, and course they would not only obtain credit for prudence in having waited to see the operation of the English Act, but for liberality, in carrying out more fully the improvement in the law than the English Act had effected.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. WINDEYER then moved that the clause relating to the Attorney-General, and the Council do resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could assure the honorable and learned Lords that he was equally anxious with himself that the law of libel should be amended, and was disposed to support the Bill. He thought it was a good notion to adopt, to follow the English law as closely as possible, but he thought that the decisions of the English Courts became precedents for their adoption in the colony. He would suggest, that proposing, as the honorable and learned Lords had done, to alter the law, and to give to the law, whether it would not be advisable to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. He thought such a course the most prudent one that could be adopted, as it alone would lead to the most effectual consideration on which to legislate on the subject. Some of the clauses were very vague, and before they proceeded to reject the English law, and to give themselves out from English decisions on the subject, he thought that he should be very careful in obtaining the fullest information on the subject.

Mr. WINDEYER could not see that anything would be gained by sending the matter to a Select Committee. The Attorney-General had not condescended to point out what portion of the clause was objected to, and for himself, he was contented with the clause as it stood. The noble and learned Lords had considered this subject in Parliament. He found the provisions he recommended had been assented to by the noble and learned Lords, Lord Abinger, Brougham, Lyndhurst, Cottenham, and others. He thought that he meant one was not disposed to think that any information they could obtain in committee on the subject would be preferable to that afforded by these noble Lords. Most of the noble Lords were sixty and seventy years of age, and could hardly be chargeable with a disposition to do anything rash.

Mr. WINDEYER then went into Committee, and went through the Bill, and assented to the Bill, except the last but one, which was postponed.

Mr. WINDEYER then laid upon the table four additional clauses, which were ordered to be printed.

The Council having resumed,

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Friday next.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. LOWE, in notice, had to move the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill. There were two questions for the consideration of the Bill—the first and most important of which was, whether the law of imprisonment for debt should be altered; and the second, whether the alteration proposed by him was just and proper one. Whether the Council assented to the latter propositions was a very little, as his only object was to make the Council assent to the former, the most important desideratum, when it was considered that the liberty of the person was affected so nearly by that law. Of one thing he was sure, that the law of imprisonment for debt in its present state. It was so full of errors and inconsistencies, that some alterations in it must be made. As it was it was hardly possible to determine what the law meant. His Honor the Chief Justice had said, that he meant one thing, whilst the Court decided on hearing arguments exactly contrary, and he had no doubt an appeal to a different tribunal would have resulted in a conflicting decision. (The honorable and learned Lord then proceeded into a long and close analysis of each of the sections in the two former Acts for the relief of insolvent persons, and for abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the latter Act, and on every phrase, and arguing out their inconsistency and want of intelligibility, and quoting at length the book of Chief Justice Stephen, on the obscurity and inefficiency of the law.) He thought that the law of imprisonment for debt, then they had made exceptions so large as to render the law nugatory; and then they had given an absolute privilege to the creditor to imprison and discharge a debtor at his own pleasure, without such exception. For his own Bill, he did not

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Keefe. The Jury found the prisoner guilty and she was sentenced to be imprisoned for nine months.

Mr. George McGowan was indicted for stealing a shirt, the property of one Patrick McGee. The Jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to be worked in irons for twelve months.

Mr. James and Rachel Eckersley were indicted for robbing one James Lorimer of upwards of twenty pounds. Mr. PRUVOST defended the prisoner Eckersley. The Jury found the prisoners guilty and he was remanded for sentence and Eckersley not guilty, and he was discharged.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD.—At the Stores of Mr. R. M. Robey, King-street, adjoining the Commercial Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Port, and Sherry Wines.

Mr. D. DAVIS.—On the Premises, corner of Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

Mr. J. B. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Town Allotments.

Mr. S. LYONS.—At the Stores of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Carpets, and Cambray, &c.

Mr. MOSE.—At the Residence of Mr. Mitchell Esq., opposite Darlington Gaol, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

Mr. R. S. SLAUGHTER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, Annuity on Premises at the corner of Pitt and Park streets.

COUNTRY SALE.

Mr. J. BULL.—At the Rooms of Messrs. Inn, Mullwarree Ponds, near Goulburn, June 18, 1846, Household Furniture, Dairy Utensils, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—The Court was engaged during the whole of yesterday, and the arguments of Counsel upon the appeals against the decision of the Chief Commissioner, in the matter of Mr. J. T. Hughes's application for his pardon.

SECOND CLASS CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorise the issue of conditional pardons to the following persons, who are individuals, to take effect in the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, but not elsewhere. These pardons are now lying in the Principal Secretary's Office, for the signature of Principals, ready for delivery, at the usual office of 5s. 6d. Such of these persons as reside in the interior can obtain their pardon through the clerks of the Bench of their respective Districts. (Pardon No. 23rd May 1846.) Jonathan Asquith, A. G. Boswell, Surrey 4; Thomas Bourke, Boyne William Bowyer, Claudius; Henry Bradshaw, Thomas Stephen Brooks, Claudius; George Brown, Flinders 4; John Brough, Flinders 5; Thomas Broughs, Mernaid; Thomas Byrne, Hercules 3; Philip Carbis, John Renwick; Thomas Carter, Lloyd 2; Joseph Charles, Hercules 3; Thomas Chas. C. Lloyd, Admiral 3; Timothy Connor, Esq., Hercules 3; William Crossland, Bunsen Merchant 1; William Carlett, Providence 1; William Curtin, Hadson 3; George Curtis, Margus Huntley 3; Thomas Dwyer, Dundas 4; John Edwards, Hercules 5; Thomas Mernaid; William Dempsey, Ferguson; Patrick Donohoe, Blenheim 1; Robert Edwards and William Bleakley, Claudius; Patrick Edwards, Dundas 4; Alexander Fox, York; Samuel Gilze, Claudius; John Hume, Hercules 2; Edward Haycock, Margus A. 4; Henry Thomas, Bengal Merchant 1; James Hickman, Katherine Stewart Forbes, John Jones, Hercules 3; John Jones, Hercules 3; James Kirwan, Mangley 5; James Latham, Morley 5; Charles Lee, Sarah; George Leslie, Albion 1; George Lester, Hurvell; Henry Lewis, Hercules 3; George Lloyd, Mangley 1; John Mahony, Adelaide 1; John Martin, Hercules 3; Michael 1. Michael, Nell, Thrice Bice; Charles Newman, Margus Huntley 3; Stephen Orford, Lady Feversham, Richard Page, Hercules 3; Thomas Peacock, Hercules 3; Thomas Parker, Dundas 4; George Peacock, Hercules 3; Edward Peacock, Dundas 4; George Peacock, Hercules 3; Samuel Power, Albion 3; Thomas Power, Dundas 4; John Power, Hercules 3; Mary Reagan, Pyramus; Mark Russell, Fort 1; Daniel Stains, Surry 7; William Strong, Sarah; Cornelius Sullivan, Hadson 2; George Thompson, Hercules 3; Robert Turner, Hurvell 1; John Walker, Hercules 3; William Walton, Prince of Orange; Joseph Ward, Lord Melville 3; Thomas Ward, Lord Melville 3; Benjamin Williams, Seastore; James Williams, Hercules 3; James Winter, Royal Admiral 3.

FIRST CLASS CONDITIONAL PARDON.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorise the issue of conditional pardons with the provisions of the Act of Parliament of 5 Victoria, cap. 7, of a conditional pardon of the first class, to Annable Villa, per *Royale* except Europe and the Islands adjacent thereto. Pardon dated 23rd May, 1846.

DRAUGHT ALB AND WINE.—The trade agents reminded that Mr. George A. Lloyd will sell this day, at the stores of R. M. Robey, Esq. bottom of King-street, adjoining the Commercial Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Port, and Sherry Wines, and thirty-five hogsheads Staffordshire ale, and quantity of wines.—Communicated.

SALE, THIS DAY, AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. COOPER AND HOLT.—We are requested to call at the Stores of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, Waterloo Warehouse, George-street, at 11 o'clock, to view the country storekeepers, and others, to the advantage sale which takes place, this day, at the stores of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Lyons, particulars of which are given in the *Advertiser* of yesterday. It is requested that this day. The whole will be sold without the least reserve, in order to close several consignments.—Communicated.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—Tuesday.—There were thirty-six cases on the bench, namely, four men and two women for drunkenness, one man was admonished and discharged, on whom was fined 5s., or sit one hour in the stocks, two men paid 11s. each, a man and woman were fined 10s. each, for being drunk, and four hours to the stocks. There were four cases on the summons list, viz.:—one case, for refusing to comply with an order of the bench to contribute towards the support of an illegitimate child, on which the Bench ordered the defendant in one case for a breach of the Licensing Act the information was withdrawn by consent of one man for a breach of the Building Act, and one man for a breach of the same, paid a fine of 10s. and 10s. costs John Jones, on board the *Riflemen*, v. Mr. Ellis, chief officer of the same vessel, for an assault at sea by striking the complainant, case dismissed, on which it was ordered that the costs should be drawn by one of the clerks at the Police Office) was informal. The bench remarked that in all such cases the proper course for complainants to pursue was to employ an attorney to sue for the costs of the information (which had been told, yet they were not lawyers. There were sixteen cases on the list of miscellaneous charges, viz.:—William Croft, for stealing a copy of a book, v. the Proprietor of the *Advertiser*; Robert Dawson, remanded until Thursday; Patrick Kirwan, for absconding from his bail, was remanded for fresh bail; Isaac Henry, for obtaining goods under false pretences, was remanded for fresh bail; for an assault, was fined 20s. and 4s. 6d. costs, or to go to gaol for fourteen days; a man and a woman, for breaches of the peace, were remanded to keep the peace in 210, with sureties of 100s. each for good behavior; George Eakin, for assaulting constable M-Beach, by biting through the fleshy part of his dexter in the Receiving Watchhouse, was fined 10s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or to go ten days to gaol for good behavior; George Eakin, for being drunk and attempting to rescue a prisoner from constable Clinton, was fined 10s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or to go ten days to gaol for good behavior; George Eakin, for being drunk and attempting to rescue the same prisoner as Talbert, was fined 10s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or to go seven days to gaol for good behavior; a female, for stealing 5s., was discharged, as the complainant did not appear; five women for being drunk, were remanded for good behavior; and William Standford, for horse-stealing, was remanded, as there are several other charges of horse-stealing against him. The Court

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